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that P coincides with its original position at the end of six of these rotations. (See problem 2899, 1921, 228.)

This is completely solved in Professor Gummer's solution of 2899 given above. Also solved by J. B. REYNOLDS and the PROPOSER.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is hoped that readers of the MONTHLY will coöperate in contributing to the general interest of this department by sending items to R. W. BURGESS, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

R. M. DEMING, instructor of mathematics at Case School of Applied Science, has been appointed professor and head of the mathematics department at Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.

Mrs. W. C. GRAUSTEIN née CURTIS (1921, 334), formerly assistant professor of mathematics at Wellesley College (1920, 382), is again to become a member of the department there for 1923-1924.

GIUSEPPE LAIS, vice-director of the Vatican observatory since 1889, died December 26, 1921. He was born at Rome, April 15, 1845. Most of his meteorological, astronomical, and astrographical publications are to be found in *Nuovi Lincei, Atti*, Rome, from 1875 on. A biographical sketch and portrait are given in *Archivio di Storia della Scienza*, May, 1922.

ORAZIO TEDONE, born at Ruvo di Puglia, Italy, May 10, 1870, was killed in a railway accident April 14, 1922. He received his doctorate from the University of Pisa in 1892 and was a correspondent of the Academy of the Lincei. In 1899 he was appointed professor of higher analysis in the University of Genoa; in 1903 his title was changed to that of professor of rational mechanics. To volume IV-4 of the *Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften* he contributed (1906): "Allgemeine Theoreme der mathematischen Elastizitätslehre (Integrationstheorie)," pages 55-124; and "Spezielle Ausführungen zur Statik elastischer Körper," in collaboration with A. Timpe, pages 125-214.

ALFONSO DEL RE, professor of descriptive geometry and design in the University of Naples since 1899, died September, 1921. He was born at Calitri, Italy, October 9, 1859. In 1886 he received his doctorate at the University of Naples and was there an assistant in projective geometry, 1886-1889. Among his books are the following: *Lezioni di algebra della logica ad uso degli studenti delle facoltà di matematica e di filosofia e lettere* (Naples, 1907); *Geometria proiettiva ed analitica, Lezioni* (22 + 394 pages, Modena, 1900; 984 pages, Rome, 1900). He was a collaborating editor of *Giornale di Matematiche*, 1910-1913, and in this periodical, as well as in *Rendiconti del Circolo Matematico di Palermo*, and publications of the Modena, Naples and Rome academies, many of his papers are to be found.

DÉSIRÉ ERNEST LEBON, honorary professor at Lycée Charlemagne, Paris, died February 12, 1922. He was born at Audigny, France, August 25, 1846. He was professor of mathematics, or of descriptive geometry, in various lycées

from 1873 to 1898, the year of his appointment as professor of descriptive geometry at Lycée Charlemagne. He is the author of a score of books and many articles. Half of his books deal with descriptive geometry, and other topics in French secondary schools. In America he is probably best known by his *Histoire abrégée de l'Astronomie* (Paris, 1899), by his 7 volumes in *Savants du Jour* series (Poincaré, Picard, Darboux, Appell, Lippmann, Gautier, and Haller, Paris, 1909–1913) and by the first fascicule of his last work, *Table de Caractéristiques de base 30030 . . .* (Paris, 1920), reviewed by D. N. Lehmer in an interesting manner for *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, 1921, volume 27, pp. 225–227. He was chief editor, during the 8 years of its existence, of *Bulletin Scientifique*, Paris, 1886–1894, a periodical devoted almost wholly to mathematics.

ALFRED BRAY KEMPE, born in London, England, July 6, 1849, died April 21, 1922. He graduated as twenty-second wrangler at Cambridge in 1872, became a barrister at the Inner Temple in 1873 and bencher in 1909. He was president of the London Mathematical Society 1893–1894. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1887 (vice-president, 1902), and created a knight in 1921. He published a number of mathematical papers 1872–1895 and his lecture on linkages¹ was reprinted in book form with the title, *How to Draw a Straight Line* (1877). In a paper of 1876 he proved that a linkwork can be found to describe any algebraic curve.² Sir Alfred's paper published in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, 1879, was accepted for eleven years as containing a proof (Heawood discovered the flaw) of the famous map-coloring problem³ mentioned by Möbius in lectures of 1840. In the same *Journal*, for 1913, G. D. Birkhoff made a notable contribution in the discussion of the problem.

HEINRICH SUTER, professor of mathematics in the Gymnasium of Zürich since 1886, died March 17, 1922. He was born at Hedingen, near Zürich, January 4, 1848. After studying at the Universities of Berlin and Zürich he received his doctorate from the latter in 1872. His dissertation was the first edition of the first part of his *Geschichte der mathematischen Wissenschaften*, namely, *Von den ältesten Zeiten bis Ende des XVI. Jahrhunderts*, the second edition of which was published at Zürich in 1873. The first edition of the second part, *Von Anfange des XVII. bis gegen das Ende des XVIII. Jahrhunderts*, appeared in 1875. A Hungarian translation of the first part, by Sandor, was published at Budapest in 1874; and a Russian translation by Manujlow, at Kischinew in 1876. His *Die Mathematik auf den Universitäten des Mittelalters* appeared in a Programm of

¹ For a bibliography of this subject, 1796–1882, see *Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques et Astronomiques*, vol. 18, 1883, pp. 145–160. Among the articles in this MONTHLY dealing with linkages are the following: "On kinematic geometry—a new invensor" by J. J. Quinn, 1905, 105–106; "The solution of an equation by a frame" by T. M. Blakslee, 1911, 159–162; "A cardiograph" by C. M. Hebbert, 1915, 12–13; "Linkages" by D. H. Leavens, 1915, 330–334.

² The mechanical production of rectilinear motion, aside from its practical importance, has exercised a peculiar fascination on the minds of geometers, and the allied theory of three-bar curves is still being investigated. For an interesting popular account of the theory of linkages see a paper by F. V. Morley in *The Scientific Monthly*, vol. 9, 1919, p. 366. Mr. Morley has an analytic treatment of the problem in *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, June 28, 1922.

³ See *Encyclopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften*, III–1–1, 1907, pp. 177–178.

the Kantonschule, Zürich, 1887, and in "Festschrift der Kantonschule zur 39. Versammlung Deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner" published at Zürich in the same year. His most important publications are probably: *Mathematiker-Verzeichnis im Fihrist des Ibn Abî Jakûb an-Nadîm* (Leipzig, 1892), and *Die Mathematiker und Astronomen der Araber und ihre Werke* (Leipzig, 1900-1902, 8 + 278 + 8 + 337 pages) which appeared in volumes 6, 10 and 14 of *Abhandlungen zur Geschichte der Mathematik*. His most recent large work was: *Al-Kwarizmi, Mohammed Ibn Musa. Die astronomischen Tafeln in der Bearbeitung des Maslama Ibn Ahmed Al-Madjzetti und der lateinischen Uebersetzung des Athelhard von Bath auf Grund der Vorarbeiten von A. Björnbo und R. Besthorn. Herausgegeben und kommentiert von H. Suter* (Copenhagen, 1914; 284 pages). He was also an extensive contributor to *Bibliotheca Mathematica* since 1889, and to *Zeitschrift für Mathematik und Physik* since 1884. A tiny portrait of Suter is given on page 17 of Eneström's *Bibliotheca Mathematica*, General Register, 1887-1896, 1897.

It has been the custom at the United States Military Academy (West Point) and the United States Naval Academy (Annapolis) to have the major part of the instruction committed to officers of the military and naval services, respectively. The study of military tactics has been left to army officers and naval manœuvres as a subject for instruction has never been in the hands of civilians. As a matter of fact, instruction has frequently been delegated to recent graduates of the respective academies, to young men of excellent habits and high ideals but with no pedagogical experience and with neither taste nor opportunity for scholarly research. For many years past the Naval Academy has made an exception of the courses in mathematics which constitute an important share of the midshipman's curriculum, and there has been a large corps of expert civilian instructors in mathematics at Annapolis. Recently a move has been made which threatens to result in the wholesale dismissal of civilians from the teaching staff of the Academy, the future instruction in calculus, mechanics, probability, and other technical mathematical topics to fall to such naval officers as may be spared for this work. It is to be hoped that the future defenders of our shores may not be robbed of the best scientific training available as an outcome of politics or prejudice, whatever decision is made.

Professor ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of the University of North Carolina, gave a paper on "How the Einstein theory of relativity was verified" before the physics section of the North Carolina Academy of Science at Chapel Hill on May 5 and 6. He was elected president of the Academy for the coming year.

Attention is called to the fact that the date of the Ohio Section meeting should be March 30-31, instead of March 29-30, as announced in the preliminary notice.